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THE ADMIRALTY have given
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Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
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Applicants desiring to enrol should
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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日一初月三年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1915.

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號四十月四年四國民華中

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Lucnow.
TO DEPART.
Apr. 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
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per s.s. Kangrow.
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Apr. 23rd.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at
11 a.m., per s.s. MALTA.
May 1st.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Cey-
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Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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K. KATO,
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No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [51]

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "

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8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.50 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.15 " " 10 " "

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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [467]

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [44]

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(Effective from February 15th, to April 30th, 1915).

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

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[112]

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16] Telephone: No. 373.
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THE MANAGER,
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Tel. Add. "Phonix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37]

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[31-2]

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LETTERS FROM THE
TRENCHES.FROM OFFICERS KNOWN IN
HONGKONG.Captain Monteth, R.A.M.C., recently
stationed in Hongkong, writes to a
friend:

I got attached to the D.C.L.I., and came out with them on Nov. 19th. We have not been having an exciting time, with the exception of one night, when we took some trenches which another Battalion had lost. It was a jolly good show, and we took several prisoners as well. The majority of them didn't wait for the bayonet charge, and ran like scared pups! The prisoners taken were very young, and seemed glad to be taken. Apart from this bright incident, which took place on an extremely dark, wet, and cold night, trench life has been very dull. The trenches are a bit better now than when we first took them over. They were then more like sunken roads, and absolute swamps. Two Camerons got drowned in them! The result on men's feet was deplorable—condition like frost-bite—and at one time I was seeing over 100 such a day, mostly feet! Thank Heaven, conditions are better now; seeing about 100 pairs of feet of a morning was reducing me to a state of gibbering imbecility! Our casualties have not been particularly heavy. Poor old Rogers was killed, James has lost his left arm, and one or two other subalterns were slightly wounded. I have so far escaped shells and bullets. As far as the firing-line is concerned, the bit our Division holds is exactly as it was when we arrived, and attacking by either side proves a very costly undertaking. We have been having filthy wet weather out here, and the mud is the absolute limit. The worst part of the business is the continual night work, as, of course, wounded can't be got out of the trenches by day. The life, however, seems to suit me physically, as I am very fit, and must have put on a good deal of weight. We are anticipating 98 hours' leave after being here for three months, but now that the three months are over, an order appears stopping all leave.

Captain R. H. M. Watson, waiting early in March from the trenches to a Hongkong friend, says:—

I came away from the column two days ago on a special job for a special show, all to do with ammunition. I was specially sent for by our General for the job, so suppose I have to feel honoured. It is all to do with heavy supplies of ammunition, and a new scheme of supply that they want me to organize. They seem to appreciate my efforts, and the number of times the kind Staff have told me that I cannot imagine the relief it is to them to know that I have taken the job on, ought to make me feel well. I went to see the General directly I arrived up, and had the plans explained. There wasn't much time, as twelve hours after I arrived the "ball" started, i.e., yesterday at 7.30 a.m. You might have thought you were in the infernal regions. At 8.30 we had secured another village, and two lines of German trenches, and an hour later, a couple of hundred prisoners in charge of a dozen Gurkhas were being taken out of the way, and then, later, at intervals there was the sadder side of these little incidents which I will not worry you by describing. We are still at it, at intervals, and you will read of it, I suppose, in the papers you get by this or the following mail. It is comic to see all these wretches in charge of a few Gurkhas. A lot more went off last night in the pitch dark, but they have no use for running away. They were a mixed lot of boys and old men, weary and dirty-looking, and frightened to death. They must have had an hour of hell anyhow before they were allowed to be captured. All is not over, and I hope we shall get more ground and not lose what we have bagged anyhow. The Prince of Wales passed me last night as I was at work. I don't do much in the meal and sleep line just now—a hard-boiled egg and a bit of chocolate at intervals. These farms round here are full of mumps, measles, diphtheria, etc., but one can't worry about these sort of things—you just have to get in where you can and be thankful. The ground is full of graves. A society undertakes putting up tons of wooden crosses. A crowd are buried in one grave, and I suppose they leave a bit of paper or something to say what they have "planted" there, and then the society comes along and puts up a plain wooden cross with the names painted on.

The air was thick with fliers yesterday. They are wonderful, I must say. They do a lot of observation of fire for the large gun, "Ma" and "Grandma." A mounted orderly goes out into an open field, and they swoop, and then off they go again. The din of these guns is enough to drive one crazy. They are all well concealed, so that aeroplanes cannot see them.

In a letter written on the following day (March 12th), the officer says:—We hit the Germans again this morning, when they counter-attacked at 5 a.m. to kick us out of the village and the two lines of trenches that we had bagged. At 1 p.m. we attacked and knocked them a bit further back, and lots of them have come in and surrendered. The sight of the dying, dead, and wounded is too horrible, but that must always be so. What do you think of a trench packed like sardines with dead and dying of three nations—Indian, German, and English? My head is splitting with this gunfire; it is too terrific for words. "Jack Johnson" have been coming in by the dozen to-day. None have burst nearer me than 100 yards off so far. My tower was nearly "kopped" yesterday, but he was so bucked picking up the bits and chasing after me to show them that he didn't mind a bit. Things are going splendidly, and everyone is very pleased, but it hasn't got us nothing, as you may imagine. The Prince of Wales came and looked at our ammunition yesterday. He strolls about here anywhere. More prisoners have just come in, and we have orders to shove on. That is the best news we have had for some time.

These prisoners are the luckiest people, I guess, but they don't look it. They are all youths, dirty, dishevelled, and tired. Poor devils, but we can't pity them now. They will be well cared for, no doubt. Some of our men are really fine, and your eye gets dim as you watch some of the things they do. I met a party of four to-day who had had no food for two days, and the spirit of the wounded is very different then. One doesn't hear half so many groans. I see it is even money that the war will be over in September.

The Germans got wind of our attack, and that it was to be on the 7th. So it was, and we had to change the date. The Germans used to shout across to our fellows in the trenches, "I say, what's going to happen on the 7th?" and they put up a notice-board one day which said, "We are Saxons; you are Anglo-Saxons. Don't let's shoot at one another."

WAR NEWS.

GERMANY'S LIE CAMPAIGN.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.

Reuter's Paris correspondent reports the arrest at Mülhausen in Alsace by the Germans of seven leading Socialists because they refused any longer to publish false news in their paper. Five have been sent to a German fortress.

"SUBLIME IMPUDENCE."

In an editorial article the *New York Evening Sun* says that the blowing up of the *William P. Frye* is an outrage upon American neutrality.

There is a certain sublimity of impudence (says the journal) in the commander of this vessel sailing into an American port, with his American captives on board, to tell us more or less boastfully how he had sent our flag to the bottom, and to begin to unload his encumbering prisoners of war upon our charity. We cannot too much admire his expectation of refitting in our dockyards and going to sea again, perhaps to sink more American ships.

A FRIENDLY SHELL.

The captain, commander, torpedo-boat, and another officer of the *Blucher* only escaped going down with their ship by a most extraordinary coincidence.

They were in the armoured conning-tower when the vessel began to heel over from the effects of the British fire. They were preparing to leave it, as she was manifestly sinking, when a shell struck it with such force that the door jammed and could not be opened.

They resigned themselves to death, and, making a virtue of necessity, were preparing to go down with the ship, when a second shell struck the conning-tower and blew the top clean off. Thus a way was opened for them to escape, thanks to their enemy, of which they availed themselves.

In the long list of semi-miraculous occurrences, it would surely be hard to find one to beat this.

"TREATIES NOT EVERLASTING."

GERMAN PLAN TO ANNEX BELGIUM IN 1905.

Senator Jenuvier, in the *Gaulois*, gives details of a conversation between Count Suedt, a friend of the Kaiser, and a French diplomatic personage, which took place in Rome in November, 1903, during the jubilee of Pius X.

Count Suedt declared that the German Emperor would consent to abandon Lozanne and the Walloon district in Belgium to France on condition that Germany should retain the Flemish portion of Belgium with Holland.

The French diplomat declared that the bargain was impossible. Count Suedt replied that treaties were not everlasting, and that Germany at present was not like Prussia, who had guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium.

Senator Jenuvier concludes that Germany had desired since 1903 to annex a part of Belgium, and that the Belgian Government, by deciding upon assistance, had saved the existence of the nation.

A GREAT LEADER.

THE MASTERLY CHARACTER OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, in a concluding article in the *Times*, expresses his keen conviction of the ultimate success of Russia founded largely on the generalship of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to whose soldierly qualities and patient strategy he pays high tribute. The Grand Duke (he says) is a big man with a far-reaching vision, political acumen, and a determination to wade steadily forward to victory irrespective of all obstacles and all temporary setbacks. He has had sufficient intuition of men's characters to surround himself at his headquarters with men of capacity. What he himself lacks he has realized and remedied by placing men about him who do possess it. His Chief of Staff is a masterly strategist, while in his other departments he has picked men each of whom is the best that Russia can produce. He himself, with an iron character and incomparable determination, binds the whole into a cohesive unit. In the army he is an absolute autocrat. He has a fixed idea, and that is the success of Russia, regardless of cost. For once, Russia has a Commander-in-Chief and a General Staff who have but one criterion and one standard—success and efficiency. The Generalissimo is a big enough man to listen to others and, if need be, to change his mind even at the eleventh hour.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Wednesday, April 14th, and Friday, April 16th:—1st British Company and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons of 1st Chinese Coy. All with arms, 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, April 15th:—1st Portuguese Company, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 17th:—1st Chinese Company and 1st Indian Company at 3 p.m.

F. C. JENKINS, A.S.P. (Receiver)

AN ESCAPE FROM
SUBMARINES.EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF THE
P. & O. "ARCADIA."

The following extract from a letter received from one of the Shanghai contingent who went home on the P. & O. s.s. *Arcadia* is published in the *N. C. Daily News*:

The morning after leaving Gibraltar you can imagine passengers' feelings, especially those of the ladies with children, when we read on the notice-board:—"If the order is given to abandon the ship, passengers must assemble in the first-class music saloon clad in their warmest clothing." Of course, it was meant to be a warning to be quite ready to get into the boats without a minute's loss in case we were torpedoed. Luckily we were not. But the notice was enough to make anyone feel nervous, and actually did make some of the mothers weep.

"It was very rough going through the Bay of Biscay, but I felt quite fit. Nothing untoward happened until we were in the English Channel yesterday morning. About 10 a.m. we saw a strange ship approach, and when she was within about a quarter of a mile of us she turned round and listed the German flag! We all thought our last moment had come, and the captain, thinking we had run right into the Germans, turned our course and made off as hard as we could steam. After a few minutes we came up with a British armed merchantman, which told us that two German submarines were waiting for us just near there. The strange ship turned out to be a French boat which had hoisted the German flag for its own safety against the German submarines. It had fired two shots past us as warning, which we had taken as an attack!

"Then at about 3 p.m., about an hour out from Plymouth, a whole flotilla of destroyers, twelve in all, came out to escort us into the harbour. They signalled to us:—"It is a marvel you have escaped; you are all round us and we sailed in safety, in spite of the fact that there was another German submarine waiting for us just outside Plymouth Harbour."

"If it would have been a lucky event for the Germans, if they had sunk us; there were on board 23,000,000 cyces, 24,000,000 worth of cargo and 600 passengers, nearly 200 of whom were soldiers! You will not be surprised then to hear that all the passengers got off at Plymouth and came up to London by train."

AMERICA FOR ENGLAND.

NEUTRAL IN NAME, BUT NOT AT HEART.

A STRIKING LETTER.

Colonel George Harvey, the editor of the *North American Review*, has written an open letter to the *Times*, in which he deals with the attitude of America towards the belligerents. He insists that the United States, though neutral, "with the Allies," and adds:—

It is not because of ties of kinship as between nations; not at all. We do not consider that the United States as a political entity is in debt to England; quite the contrary we should have said as late as half a century ago—and even now, when "Liam Watson, poet, curses" "e" laughter" for not rushing to the defence of "noble mother," we have to laugh, though not, of course, to scorn. Neither to France, though ever friendly, nor to Russia, though everlastingly grateful, does the United States acknowledge obligations of such a nature as to impel embroilment in causes not her own. Moreover, as a people, we have quite as much in common with the thrifty, industrious, home-loving Germans as with English, French, or Russians.

THE PEOPLE'S BATTLE.

Why, then, are we for you and your Allies? For no other reason in the world except that you are continuing the great battle for government of, for, and by the people which we began when at Lexington we fired the shot that was heard around the world—for the glorious cause that Franklin and Jefferson Henry spoke for, that Washington and Jackson fought for, that Lincoln died for, that McKinley suffered for, that every American statesman worthy of the title now lives for.

To our minds the real issue is not, as your people seem to think, mere militarism; it is the hideous conception of which militarism is but one of many manifestations; it is despotism itself; the despotism which united our people originally in armed resistance, and which is no less hateful to us now than it was then.

Neutral? Yes, in the name of the nation, but not in our heart of hearts. We are for the England which has been gradually freeing the world while Germany has been planning to "enslave" it. No one of the great colonies which owe her so much and are responding so nobly to her call is more true to the glorious aspiration for which now she is giving her life-blood than these United States.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1798 Sapper J. S. McGavin to Engineer Company.
No. 1799 Private F. M. Johnson to Right Section M.G. Co.
No. 1800 Private E. N. Poundney to Scouts Company.

2.—A Field Day will be arranged for Sunday morning, 25th inst. Details will be notified later.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Wednesday), 5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. Gun drill with males at Headquarters.

Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

4.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters until 7 a.m. on 17th inst. H.K.V.R. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE.

Furnished and newly done up.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 3, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

No. 109, MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYREHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's
Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [220]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road,
OFFICES facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT"
21, WONG-NEI-CHEUNG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town,
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious
Suite.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [86]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building

Second Floor, overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHUWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [185]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES

VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gaint, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH" No. 11,

THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor,
Queen's Road Central.
"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.
"EGGERSFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK,
Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms)
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55,
ELGIN TERRACE.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDON," No. 54, Mount Kallett
Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PRAY
(Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 69, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSEAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [43]

AUCTION

G. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Star Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan	1,869 (about)	26	1,800

Hongkong, 12th April, 1914. [487]

INTIMATIONS

FROM MONDAY, THE 12TH INST.

LADIES'

Up-to-date Ready-Made

BLOUSES
CLEARANCE SALE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

AT

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Des Vaux Road.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1914. [410]

FOR SALE

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

and other

PHILATELIC GOODS.

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO.

10, Caine Road, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1914. [485]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to ESSG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. **SPORTING REQUISITES**
and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1914. [93]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
and **COMPRADORES.**

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WANG.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1914. [94]

PAINS AND ACHES.

Headache need not make your life miserable. Toothache need not torment you. Earache need not drive you wild. Backache need not unfit you for work. Neuralgia make pleasure impossible. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cures these and all other external aches and pains. Stops them quickly. Makes you well and happy. Makes life worth living.

It is the best known relief for strains, sprains, bruises, swellings. Try it and prove it.

Agents for Hongkong:

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[414-10]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE on the

Peak for Summer Months.

Reply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1914. [481]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

When the Germans began to use a few weapons of warfare a few weeks ago in the form of some chemical substance which when thrown into a trench was supposed to asphyxiate all its occupants, a paragraph went the round of the Home papers describing the weapon as an improved type of the "stink-pot" of Chinese piratical warfare. As a matter of fact, the Chinese "stink-pot" exists only in the imagination of the fiction writer. What has been referred to in some English books on China as the "stink-pot" is nothing more nor less than a hand-grenade of a crude type. It is a scaled earthen pot containing two or three pounds of gun-powder. Around the pot and on the scaled lid of it, a sort of slow match is attached and when the bomb is thrown from the mouth of one vessel to the deck of another, it explodes. Its special virtue is that the broken pieces of the pot are thrown about with great force, the hot fragments inflicting severe wounds and burns on anyone within range. The deadly smell which they are supposed to emit is all a fiction: the smell is that of ordinary gunpowder—and nothing more. So, while the Chinese may still be regarded the inventors of gunpowder, the German "stink-pot" is a product of German Kultur and civilization entirely.

It is very curious that some people who are most punctilious as a rule in regard to etiquette never feel it incumbent upon them to arrive at a place of entertainment in time. This shows a lack of respect for the performers and a lack of regard for the comfort of other members of the audience. At the theatre on Saturday evening those who had taken their seats in time to see the rise of the curtain with the intention of following the play intelligently from beginning to end were repeatedly disturbed by late-comers, whose footsteps, resounding on the wooden floor, drowned the voices of the actors, and whose bodies, passing along in procession, obscured the stage from view. A friend of mine was obliged to rise from his seat no fewer than five times by people so thoughtless that they even forgot to murmur a word of apology or of thanks.

Coolies have peculiar notions, and no one seems at all keen upon explaining to them that these same notions are so unconventional that they amount to an offence under British rule. The other morning a certain happening at the Supreme Court led me to wish, as I have done many times previously, that the police were a little more wide awake. A party of Americans were gazing with an inexplicable expression at the huge granite building, and they were preparing their cameras. I blushed with pride at the thought that these wanderers from the land of big things considered our Court impressive enough to "snap." But my pride was short-lived. Upon closer inspection of the tourists I discovered that what interested them most in the whole building was a Court coolie's washing which was suspended in a decorative manner on a bamboo pole, between two pillars. Yet, worse was to come. The American globe-trotters passed on to the statue of King George, laughed again, and out came the cameras. A medicine man, who had been busy all the morning, had "decorated" the base of His Majesty with numerous strings of orange peel. The negatives were not wasted, but I think of the expressions which will be used by Americans when they see that we pay so much attention to our architectural attractions that coolies are allowed to hang their washings on the Law Courts and medicine men to adorn the statue of our ruling monarch with garlands of dry orange peel. My blush of pride quickly changed to one of shame and annoyance.

Unless the Special Police are a very modest body of men they have surely been blushing like so many *ingénus* during the past few days. His Excellency can say quite nice things when occasion demands, and few can deny that what he said regarding the Special Police was undeserved. The majority are men who, though quite capable of bearing arms and donning khaki, have, perforce, to do their share in seeing that the motto "business as usual" is not belied. The ordinary peace-footing daily round for many men has been appreciably extended on account of the war, and, consequently, to be Volunteers was next to impossible. As members of the Special Police Reserve, in which the duties are less exacting, the men who are giving up what little leisure is left to them in order to do their "little bit" in the way of real service to their country are making themselves capable infantrymen, and they by no means deserve the cheap sarcasm which some wearers of khaki perhaps unwittingly at times bestow upon them.

The men of the Shropshire Light Infantry have arrived in the Colony and have been welcomed with true British dignity and reserve. They were the guests of their brothers-in-arms of the Royal Garrison Artillery one evening, but I have heard nothing further yet of the project for organising a regular series of entertainments in their behalf to make their stay in our midst as pleasant as possible. Some of the local Volunteers and Reserves appear to be rather surprised that their services are still requisitioned for guard duty. No doubt if they were free they would hasten to show their gratitude to their deliverers, but a combination of civil and military duties now that the weather is growing warmer does not leave much scope for further displays of energy.

RODERICK RANDOM.

COMPANY MEETING.

NEW ENGINEERING AND SHIP-
BUILDING WORKS, LTD.

The annual general meeting of The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Limited, was held at Shanghai on the 7th instant. Mr. H. Arnold presided, supported by Messrs. A. W. Barclay, J. E. Burgess, A. W. Brankston, and A. L. Blechynden (directors), the attendance representing 38,337 shares.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts of the year ended December 31st, 1914, have been in your hands for some time and I will therefore take them as read. As you will see, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account amounts to Tls. 38,493.42, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. equalling Tls. 31,848, and to carry forward Tls. 7,644.42.

I would point out, as you will no doubt have noticed from the balance sheet, that Tls. 15,000 have been written off for depreciation as against Tls. 10,000 for last year, and your directors have preferred this policy rather than recommending to you a larger dividend in times like the present. As a matter of fact, the last year has been a record as far as our turnover and gross profit are concerned, and I may safely say that but for the unfortunate war, which has also made itself felt out here, we should have had a record year. Our works were fully employed up till October, but during the last three months of the year we were practically without any new work and had therefore to shut down part of the works.

In an industrial concern like ours the charges are naturally very high and it is not possible to cut these down during periods of temporary depression; consequently a large part of the profit which we had made has been eaten up during the last three months of the year in meeting our standing charges. Fortunately, with the turn of the year a change for the better set in, and we have during the first quarter of the year been full up with work, as a matter of fact, the month of March has been a record month. In times like these it is impossible to offer any forecasts regarding the future, but if we continue to receive anything like the amount of work which the first quarter of the year has brought us, the year should show up very satisfactorily. A careful study of our balance sheet will show you that after paying the proposed dividend our assets, after considering the large amount written off for depreciation, exceed our liabilities by Tls. 38,493.42, that is to say, that against a paid up capital of Tls. 43,400 there remains a margin of assets over liabilities of Tls. 38,493.42, which would represent a share value of Tls. 11.00 per share. The other items which I may draw your attention to are on the debit side of the balance sheet, viz.:—"Accounts payable," Tls. 75,630.83, "has practically all been paid off since the accounts were closed, and on the Credit side—"Sundry Debtors," Tls. 86,631.66, "there remains about Tls. 25,000 still uncollected, which, however, will all be paid very shortly."

A question has been raised as to the policy of our working with an overdraft, but we find this a cheaper mode of finance than issuing debentures, and since our assets exceed our liabilities to such an extent it is obvious that we require facilities to finance our business.

During the year under review we have completed the str. *Ningshan*, two light-draft bulk oil carrying motor-driven vessels, a light draft tug and other smaller craft, including various lighters, pontoons, motor boats, etc.

Our dock has been well employed, and we have docked during the year seventy steamers and a large number of lighters, tugs, pontoons, etc. We have a number of new contracts on our books, amongst others, contracts for two light draft tugs, one sea-going tug, four lighters, two steel hoppers and several motor-boats. Considering the great reduction of shipping which has come to this port since the outbreak of the war, I think we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the year's working.

Before closing my remarks I would mention that after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Messrs. Arncliffe, Karberg & Co., the former general managers, intimated that their connection with the company was affecting it adversely. They therefore resigned, and the Board thereupon appointed Messrs. A. L. Blechynden and A. W. Brankston as managing directors. With these remarks, gentlemen, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may like to ask.

The following resolutions were carried:—

Proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. A. W. BURGESS: That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. A. W. BRANKSTON, seconded by Mr. A. L. BLECHYNDEN: That a dividend of 50 paise per share be paid for the year ended December 31st, 1914.

Proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. W. B. O. MIDDLETON: That Messrs. J. E. BURGESS, A. W. BRANKSTON, and A. L. BLECHYNDEN be re-elected directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. BURGESS, seconded by Mr. BLECHYNDEN: That Messrs. G. H. and N. THOMPSON be re-elected auditors of the Company.

The meeting then terminated.

Touching the long and the short in soldiering, here is a story from Carmarthen:—One of the latest recruits stood 6ft. 2in., and on joining he expanded his chest, and exclaimed, "Now for the Germans." The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations.—Kitchener." This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the royal message: "The Empire is proud of you.—George." When on the third day he received a wire: "For God's sake, neutral.—Wilhelm," he began to see that jokers were about.

CHINA AND THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

LECTURE BY MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

A very entertaining lecture on China was given by Mrs. Archibald Little at the League of the Empire Club, London, on 10th ult. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., the President of the League. Amongst those present was his Excellency the Chinese Minister, who made a brief speech.

Mrs. Little exhibited some exceptional lantern slides, photographs taken by herself, of the "Wild West" of China—the upper Yangtze Valley. The slides were much appreciated, and Mrs. Little's glowing description of the scenery, which she referred to as the best in the world in some ways, was listened to with great interest. China was so striking for its beauty, she said, because it was geologically so new, whilst historically so old. After showing a collection of slides, Mrs. Little went on to speak of the alleged demands made by Japan upon China. She was announced to speak on "Germany and the Far East," but remarked that the days when Germany was interfering in China had now happily passed away. Possibly the influence of the German efforts remained, but now they were confronted by the 21 demands of Japan. These had not been very clearly given in the newspapers, but if they were at all like what they were depicted it seemed to her as if China might again be at one of those great crises of her history in which she had found herself again and again. Let them hope that the demands upon China had been exaggerated by our newspapers. It appeared hardly creditable that Japan, otherwise remarkable for the chivalry of her conduct, should have taken such a false step as how to take advantage of Europe being busy with its own affairs to threaten to make demands upon China which it seemed to her, no nation was justified in making on another. Japan, like Germany, would like to extend herself. She had been wishing to extend herself for a long time past. That was a natural wish, and the lecturer could not help thinking that by degrees we should find out some legitimate means for nations to extend without damaging other nations. But Japan had now made such curious demands upon China that she did not know whether all realised their importance. Mrs. Little went on to quote these demands, as reported in the Press. Great Britain had 65 per cent. of the foreign trade of China; Japan had something like 13 per cent, she said. The English had sunk a great deal of capital in China besides, and were carrying out large schemes, all of which would be upset if these concessions were made to Japan. The reported demands might not be at all correct, but it was noteworthy that accounts had been given again and again, and Japan had not contradicted them. All the newspapers seemed to make them very much the same. If China were to concede these demands, it would practically be handing over to Japan the control of over 400,000,000 people and a twelfth of the globe.

The lecturer considered that if Japan had entirely conquered China she would not be justified in making such demands. Germany had said that might was right, and it was difficult to believe that Japan was following suit. Sir Frederick Pollock, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said, with regard to the serious diplomatic questions which had been mentioned, that he spoke with the greatest hesitation, firstly, because he did not really know the facts, and next, because he was speaking in the presence of the man who was in the position of knowing and not being able to tell—the Chinese Minister. He would only, therefore, throw out a suggestion. Mrs. Little had read some from Mrs. Little's remarks that one came from the *Daily Telegraph*. "But where did they get it from?" said Sir Frederick. "They have a correspondent, Mr. Putnam Wale," replied Mrs. Little. "And he got it from somebody," added the Chairman amid laughter.

Sir Frederick went on to say that he would throw out the hypothesis that there might be confidential negotiations proceeding between Japan and China for their closer alliance. Such would not be impossible, and would be probable, and would be laudable if framed on fair terms. He would then suggest that some of the terms that had been discussed had come into the ingenious hands of some of our friends like Herr Dernburg, and it would be obviously in the interests of Germany to stir up strife between China and Japan. Nothing would suit the German book better than to cause it to be believed that Japan was extracting exorbitant demands from China. Therefore, he was inclined to say in this case "Clerchez la Boche," and not "Clerchez la femme." (Laughter.) He considered that the demands must be exaggerated, at any rate. Japan was a civilised Power, and he thought we knew that very much better than we knew that certain Powers in Europe were civilised Powers six months ago. He would only add that he should be very much astonished if the accounts of the Japanese demands did not turn out to be very materially inaccurate. In reply to a question from Mrs. Little, Sir Frederick agreed that he would condemn them utterly if they were true.

The vote of thanks was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Sparham of Hankow, who said, in reference to the German efforts to spread all kinds of stories about the Allies in China, that one Chinese merchant remarked to him: "We hear that the Germans are winning all along the line, but we see no German ships coming up the Yangtze, while British ships come along as before." He thought that the truth was dawning upon the Chinese people, but what we had to fear was a great mass movement in China before the true state of affairs was thoroughly known. However, he considered that the situation could be steered, it would be steered by the very capable leaders of the China Republic. In conclusion, he remarked that one could only hope Japan would be moderate, and if any steps could be taken by the China Association, or in any other way, to help to steady the situation, it would be done.

The vote of thanks to Mrs. Little was then carried with acclamation.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741)

JUST RECEIVED:—

CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

LINENS,

SHEETINGS,

TISSUES.

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

PATTERN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS,
WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY, WILL PRESENT THE LATEST [AND
GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES]

TWO-NIGHT! TWO-NIGHT!!

The World-Famous Farical Comedy,

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL: The Crackman Drama,

"RAFFLES."

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL: The Delightful Play,

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

SAURDAY, 17TH APRIL: The Screaming Farical Comedy,

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

PRICES \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

Commencing at 8.15 Sharp. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1914. [459]

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.

LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household
of Japan. Officially Recommended by the
Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities
of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE.)

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[483]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,

HONGKONG.

[381]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE, Conduit Road, available about 1st June. Good view of Harbour. Gas, Electric Light, Bell, Moderate Rent. Option of taking over Fittings at Valuation.
Apply—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1915. [403]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 80, George's Building, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th April to the 30th April, 1915, both days inclusive.
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DABBY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [404]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"INVERIC,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Heikong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th April, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st March, at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1915. [405]

LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled,
"THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR: SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EX-DIPLOMATIST,"
at
St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall,
ON FRIDAY, the 16th April, at 7.15 P.M.
His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets, Price One Dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day been appointed Sole Agents for Hongkong and China by the TATA IRON & STEEL CO., and are prepared to quote for Pig Iron and other Iron and Steel products.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915. [401]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to follow to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [202]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen ... \$35.00
Ladies ... \$18.00
Children ... \$12.00

and that the Price of Season's Punch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.50.
Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [404]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915, at 12.30 P.M., at the Club House, 10, The Arcade, on the 1st Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Ca. Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1915. [403]

INTIMATIONS

Subscription List will be opened on the 12th April, 1915, and closed on or before the 12th May, 1915.

Subscriptions in places outside China will be received at the Banks drawing rate of the day on Shanghai.

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Chinese Government 6 per Cent. Internal Loan of 1915.

Under the regulations annexed hereto, as authorised by PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE dated the 9th day of the 2nd month of the 4th year of the Republic of China corresponding to the same day and month of 1915.

\$24,000,000 Payable and New Republican Dollars.

The above Loan of \$24,000,000 is now offered to the Public for subscription in China, Straits Settlements, Philippines, Java, etc., in bonds to bearer of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$25 (with coupons attached), bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; interest payable half-yearly on the 12th October and 12th April in each year. The first coupon for a full 6 months' interest will be payable on the 12th October, 1915.

Repayable in 8 years in six annual instalments commencing with the third year in accordance with the amounts and dates of the amortisation table attached.
Drawings will take place on the 12th February in each year commencing 12th February, 1915, and the drawn bonds will be due for payment on the 12th April following.

Bonds and coupons are exempt from all Chinese taxes and imposts.

Subscription Price 90 per Cent.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
THE BANK OF CHINA
THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

having been designated by the Chinese Government to be issuing Banks, are now prepared to receive subscriptions for the Loan.

The price of subscription is 90 per cent., payable as follows:

10 per cent. on application
30 " on allotment
60 " on 28th June, 1915.

Applications must be made on the form to be obtained from the above Banks, and accompanied by the deposit of \$10 per cent. If no allotment is made the deposit paid on application will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be repaid towards payment of the amount due on Allotment.

Failure to pay any of the instalments at due dates will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Script certificates to bearer in respect of the loan bonds will be issued against allotment letters; and bonds, printed in Chinese and English, signed and sealed by the Minister of Finance and the Comptroller-General of the Bureau of National Loans will be delivered in exchange for Script Certificates, when ready, as soon as possible after the 28th day of the 6th month (28th June), 1915.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from any of the Offices of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.
Peking, 8th April, 1915.

Regulations of the Domestic Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China.

Art. 1. The Government issues this Loan for the purpose of adjusting the old debts and increasing the funds of the National Treasury. The authorised amount of this Loan shall be twenty-four million dollars (\$24,000,000).

Art. 2. The rate of interest of this Loan shall be Six per Cent. per Annum (6%).

Art. 3. The interest of this Loan shall be paid half-yearly on the 12th day of April and the 12th day of October of each year.

Art. 4. During the first two years following the date of issue of this Loan, only the interest thereon shall be paid; commencing from the third year, the amount of redemption to be made each year in accordance with the schedule of payment to be hereto attached, shall be effected by the drawing of bonds and the entire amount of this Loan shall be redeemed in the eighth year. The above-mentioned drawing of bonds shall take place at Peking, on the 15th day of February of each year.

Art. 5. The Ministry of Finance shall raise the full amount of one million four hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$1,440,000) which is the amount of interest on this Loan for one year, and shall hand it over to the Inspector-General of Customs to be deposited by him in his name in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, to be permanently deposited there as a guaranty for the interest. Besides this sum, the Ministry of Finance shall likewise appropriate every month a sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000) and shall hand it over to the Inspector-General of Customs to be deposited by him in the above two banks for the payment of interest on due dates.

Art. 6. Beginning from the third year, the funds for the repayment of principal of this Loan shall be appropriated and deposited in the same manner as stated in Article 5.

Art. 7. This entire Loan is secured, in respect to the repayments of principal and payments of interest by the unconditional guarantee of the Chinese Government and by a first charge on the pledged revenues of the Native Customs of the Republic, specified below, and the Revenue from Likin of the whole Province of Shansi.

The amount of the above-mentioned revenues is as follows:

(a) The Yang Yin Native Customs of Kiang Su, yearly receipts ... \$470,000

(b) The Native Customs in Anoy, Min-an, Chu-chi, Hung Tang, Chung An, Pu Cheng, Kuang Tsu, Shang Hang and Peilin, yearly receipts ... 360,000

(c) The Native Customs in Wenchow, Hsiao Chow, total annual receipts ... 232,000

(d) The Native Customs in Hui Nan and Swatow, total annual receipts ... 630,000

(e) The Native Customs in Ching Chow, Wu Chang, Han Yang, total annual receipts ...	700,000
(f) The Native Customs in Kiang Si, Chen Chow, Pao Ching, Tung Kuang, total annual receipts ...	245,000
(g) The Native Customs in Kuei Kuan, Cheng Tu, Ning Yuan, Yung Ning, Yeh Chow, Kuang Yuan, Ta Chien Lu, total annual receipts ...	420,000
(h) The Native Customs of Ta Ping Kuan, total annual receipts ...	300,000
(i) The Native Customs in Kalgan, total annual receipts ...	540,000
(j) Total Likin revenue in Shansi, yearly receipts ...	1,000,000
Total	\$4,600,000

Art. 8. The repayments of principal and the payments of interest of this Loan shall be made by the Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, the foreign Bank or Banks entrusted in that capacity by the Government, substantial native banks and the Maritime Customs Houses.

Art. 9. The Bonds of this Loan shall be issued at ninety per cent. (90 per cent.) of the nominal value.

Art. 10. The Bonds of this Loan shall be Bearer bonds. In case the subscribers request the affixing of their names on them, their request may be complied with.

Art. 11. The Bonds of this Loan shall be of the following five denominations:

1. \$10,000 each
2. 1,000 "
3. 100 "
4. 50 "
5. 25 "

Art. 12. The above Bonds when they are due for the payment of principal and their matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of Government Taxes and Duties, other than Maritime Customs Duties, and for other purposes as ready cash.

Art. 13. The above Bonds can be used as guaranty fund or the fiduciary reserve of banks.

Art. 14. The above Bonds can be bought, sold, mortgaged or used as security in case where a guaranty fund is required in the public service.

Art. 15. All officials and other persons concerned in the transactions of the above Bonds, who by any action injure the credit of the same, shall be liable to punishment in accordance with the regulations relating to the injury inflicted upon the credit of Internal Loan.

Art. 16. Fifteen days prior to the date of repayment of principal or payment of interest of this Loan, the Ministry of Finance shall petition the President to appoint two Censors and two Auditors of the Board of Audit, who shall proceed to the Bureau of Domestic Loans, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to inspect the accounts and the fund for the repayment of principal and payments of interest of this Loan. The Censors, the Auditors of the Board of Audit and the authorities of the Ministry of Finance shall also jointly superintend the drawing of bonds for redemption.

Chinese Government 6 per Cent. Internal Loan of 1915.

SCHEDULE OF INTEREST AND AMORTISATION.

Year.	Interest	Repayments of Capital	Balance of Loan outstanding.
1.	1,440,000	—	24,000,000
2.	1,440,000	—	24,000,000
3.	1,440,000	3,460,000	20,540,000
4.	1,232,400	3,967,000	16,572,600
5.	1,012,380	3,887,000	12,685,600
6.	779,160	4,120,000	8,565,600
7.	531,960	4,398,000	4,166,600
8.	269,880	4,468,000	nil.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [484]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [485]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12729/12748 and 35283/35333 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARSLAKE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [428]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 80 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

THORNE'S

No. 4.

OLD VAT

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

[13]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14TH, 1915.

MIGHT AND RIGHT.

In a recent issue of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. W. H. MALLOCK, the well-known writer, discusses in a philosophic spirit General von BERNHARDI's social principles as enunciated in his new famous book. To deal adequately with all the propositions of the German General, even as summarised by Mr. MALLOCK, would take too much space, but there is one of some importance which threatens to swallow—perhaps has already swallowed—all the rest. We allude to the doctrine "Might is Right." Mr. MALLOCK, who disdains all sentimentalism and prides himself on his commonsense views, thinks with von BERNHARDI that throughout a large region of human affairs Might does make Right, and goes so far as to state that to ignore this fact is to indulge in mischievous and idle dreams, such as Socialists and Radicals are prone to. Yet at the same time he holds that the doctrine of mere Might as the arbiter of Right is monstrous, although it is idle to prattle about Right if there is no Might to defend it. It is not our purpose to endeavour to reconcile these opinions of Mr. MALLOCK; they appear to us irreconcilable, but it may be of interest to discuss how far the doctrine of Might is Right rests on a sound basis. Perhaps the reason why the doctrine is so repugnant to many is that the definition given to Might is mere physical force, or that sort of cunning which enables a deficiency or lack of physical force to be made good. The man who has only sufficient physical strength to pull the trigger of a rifle may, in this sense, have more might than a modern Hercules, but all would hesitate to say that the extinction of the latter and the survival of the former make for righteousness. If the doctrine is to be accepted we must seek to give Might a much larger significance,

including not merely physical and mental, but also moral superiority. This, however, Mr. MALLOCK would entirely deny. His view of the Darwinian doctrine of progress by struggle and selection is apparently that it is merely physical and mental; in fact, that evolution itself is not susceptible to the laws which it follows. The struggle for existence in the past may be said to have followed along a line which began with physical force, leading on to mental force. It is true it is impossible to draw a line between the purely physical and purely mental impulses, because they overlap each other; but it may be safely stated that the physical impulse predominated at first, and that it was followed and gradually superseded by the mental impulse—not necessarily consciously, for we take it that any act which tends to conserve life, whether taken consciously or not, is a mental impulse. Afove to stop there, or are we to acknowledge the evolution of evolution by conceding that the next impulse will be a moral one—that starting from a physical basis, and proceeding through a mental stage, the struggle for existence will finally enter on a moral plane? If we agree, as apparently we must, that the moral faculties are the last to develop, that they are indeed the final standard by which we judge the greatness of the individual, there seems no escape from this conclusion. But accepting this, the doctrine of Might is Right becomes a mere jingle. To say that not only physical and mental, but also moral Might is Right is merely to say that morality is righteousness, where the two terms of the proposition are synonyms. But the framers of the doctrine, and von BERNHARDI and his critics, did not intend it in this sense, and as long as their arguments are conducted on lines which make Might include only physical and mental impulses there can be no hope of agreement; the sentimentalists will remain right in thinking that it is not the be-all and the end-all of the struggle for existence. It is true that as the moral impulse is the last to be evolved in the individual, so it is the last to be evolved in the State, and that thus the moral relations between States must suffer as long as each remains imperfectly developed morally. But to deny that it will ever be possible to substitute moral laws for physical and mental force between States, as von BERNHARDI denies, and as Mr. MALLOCK would deny, is to deny the path along which evolution is moving. Mr. MALLOCK endorses von BERNHARDI's view that "there is no impartial power which can exercise over the States themselves an authority analogous to that which each State exercises over its individual citizens; no power which can restrain their rivalry within the bounds of justice, or can use it with conscious purpose to promote the highest interests of mankind." It may be asked, however, how was obtained the authority which each State exercises over its citizens. Was it voluntarily conceded by the citizens once for all? Or has it not been rather the gradual growth of an agreement among the citizens themselves as to what is right and what is wrong? Through constant experiment, trial, enactment and elimination a code of laws is formed. Much of our history is taken up with the details of the struggle for the cancellation of bad laws and the enactment of good ones. The whole evolution of the State is thus in the direction of moral progress; the State, of course, being the individual citizens themselves. Here it may be observed that von BERNHARDI deceives himself with words. He uses the word State in one clause to express "country," and in another to express the individual citizens inhabiting a country. Correcting his statement accordingly—it should read: There is no impartial power which can exercise over the different countries an authority analogous to that which the citizens of each country exercise over themselves. It would take too long to inquire why the citizens of each country exercise this authority over themselves, but briefly it may be described as a part of the struggle for existence, the beginning of the final or ethical stage of the struggle. It would be absurd to suppose that the growth of this moral sense should be limited to dealings between citizens of the same country, that the moral principles which animate a man in dealing with his fellow-countryman should be abandoned when he confronts one of another country. If this were the case all international dealings would be impossible, and we should revert to the primitive practice of piracy and robbery. The growth of international commerce is one of the most significant signs of the process of moral evolution.

But if the citizens of different countries agree in thinking that their dealings with each other must follow the moral laws which guide them in their dealings with their fellow-citizens, may we not expect that the groups of citizens forming the different States will eventually agree that their dealings as States must follow the same lines? If it is asked what authority can enforce such moral dealings between States, it may be asked in reply—what authority enforces such moral dealings between individual citizens? Evidently, in the last case, it is the consensus of opinion among the citizens themselves which compels those less morally developed to obey the laws on pain of punishment. In the same way we may expect that the observance of the moral law between States will be brought about by a consensus of opinion among the States themselves and the punishment of those less morally developed. International relations have not yet fully passed the stage of trial by combat, although means have been provided for legal procedure. But to deny that they ever will pass the stage of trial by combat is to say in effect that mankind has reached its highest stage of evolution. No doubt wars will continue; that the more morally developed will be compelled to resort to war to restrain or punish the less morally developed, as is the case of the war now taking place. The resort to war even now, however, cannot be accepted, as von BERNHARDI would wish it to be accepted, as evidence of higher development in a moral sense. Rather it must be regarded as an attempt to cover a lack of moral development.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Mr. H. S. Bevan, of Hongkong, has joined Driscoll's Scouts and is now serving in East Africa.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak has been elected Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Ho Fook vice-Chairman.

A Chinese was fined \$50, with an alternative of one month, at the Magistracy yesterday for having in his possession 700 cartridge cases.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was fined \$5 for allowing a dog to be at large without a muzzle. Mr. St. Amory, 2, Stewart Terrace, was also fined \$5 for a similar offence.

A Chinese woman residing at 129, Hollywood Road, has reported to the police that some person stole from her house a basket containing clothing to the value of \$14, a gold finger ring value \$10, and \$10 in money.

Another foki has belied the confidence which was reposed in him. A stallholder in the Central Market has reported to the police that he sent his foki to pay a bill of \$200, incurred at a poultryer's shop. The bill has not been paid, and the foki cannot now be found.

At the Magistracy yesterday, three Chinese constables, along with two other Chinese, were remanded on a charge of assaulting a Chinese woman. Inspector Gourlay said he did not know anything about the case. The men were charged with assault on several different dates on the same summons.

The *N.O. Daily News* of Wednesday last says:—For the benefit of those who have been trying to work up scares about Tsinanfu, the last day or two has witnessed a demand for yarn and pigeons from that city, which, though not enormous, is a complete novelty as compared with several weeks past. There is no better proof of the absolute falsity of rumours of disturbance.

The Prize Court will sit to-day in connection with the capture of the S.S. *Paklat*. At the previous hearing several months ago, it was put forward on behalf of the claimants for the vessel that she was a charity ship engaged in taking refugees away from Tsingtao, and the hearing was adjourned to allow the claimants to produce evidence to this effect. This evidence will be given at to-day's hearing.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	8100
Ho Tung	100
Tok Shing Hong	50
Ka Ping Nam	50
Wong Kam Fook	50
Chung Joy Tsun	50
Ip Wing Cho	50
Ip Li Cho	25
U Hoi Chan	25
Chan Cheuk Hing	25

THE WAR.

GERMAN ANXIETY.

ANOTHER "EYE-WITNESS" NARRATIVE.

CONFIDENCE OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

"WE CAN BREAK THROUGH."

AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

BIG MOVEMENT DEVELOPING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDICATIONS OF GERMAN ANXIETY.

INTERESTING DESPATCH BY "EYE-WITNESS."

LONDON, April 13th.

The "Eye-witness" present with the British Headquarters reports that quiet continues on the British front with the exception of artillery activity diversified by occasional mine explosions, and bombs from aircraft. No incidents worthy of special record have been reported.

"Eye-witness" remarks that it is significant that although a month has elapsed since the action of Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has not ventured to retaliate. This does not mean that his resistance is collapsing, but it is an admission of inability to avenge the defeat with the troops at their disposal.

Evidence is gradually transpiring that the general situation is beginning to create great anxiety. The Germans are sending away large numbers of the civil population behind their lines, via Switzerland, some of whom, however, have returned to France.

They report that something like panic prevailed at Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. The large hospitals were all removed to Tournai, and many of the officers billeted at Lille went to Tournai to spend the night. Both officers and men expressed their uneasiness.

There is a marked change in the demeanour of the German troops since Christmas. Their confidence and buoyancy are gradually disappearing, while many of the soldiers have lately told French civilians that they would be overpowered by the masses of men which England was about to place in the field. At the same time, they tried to persuade the French that the English are bent upon ruining France and grabbing everything for themselves.

"Eye-witness" also comments upon the German efforts to foster among their troops a spirit of hate against the British, although amongst the members of the Government, the official "gang," the military party and the professional class this feeling does not need encouragement. Libels on our troops are officially circulated, and engender fury against us which, acting on natures inclined to brutality, finds vent in furious acts of savagery.

THE PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

LOYALTY OF TRADES' UNIONS.

LONDON, April 12th.

At a meeting at Newcastle of delegates of twenty-one engineering and shipbuilding Trades Unions, a message was sent to Mr. Asquith, the Premier, welcoming the appointment of a Munitions Committee and saying: "We do not want more speeches about the failings of the workers, the employers or the Government. We want to pull-together and get on with it. Tell Lord Kitchener that we shall deliver the goods, and the working-man of the north-east coast will do his bit."

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

INDIGNATION AGAINST COUNT BERNSTORFF.

LONDON, April 13th.

There has been a fresh outbreak of American indignation against Count Bernstorff, due to his publication of a German Note charging the American Government with non-neutrality without conferring with, or receiving the permission of, the State Department. The fact that the Note is accompanied by an offensively worded personal statement by Count Bernstorff, justifying his action, has increased the irritation.

New York, April 12th.

The German Note has caused intense indignation here. The *New York Herald* says it is intended to be an act of deliberate disrespect and defiance towards the American Government. If Count Bernstorff is not immediately recalled, no time should be lost in giving him his passports.

PEACE TALK IN AMERICA.

ATTRIBUTED TO GERMAN INSPIRATION.

LONDON, April 12th.

The renewal of peace talk at Washington is attributed by the American Press to German inspiration.

One of the German peace manoeuvres takes the form of a long interview with the Pope, who is represented as urging the United States to avoid anything that may prolong the struggle.

GERMAN REPRISALS.

LONDON, April 13th.

It is announced in Berlin that thirty-nine British officers are imprisoned in a military detention barracks as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine prisoners in England.

SMUGGLING MUNITIONS THROUGH ROUMANIA.

PARIS, April 12th.

The Roumanian authorities have discovered that the heavy baggage of German and Austrian diplomatic couriers contained spare parts of guns, etc. The severest measures have been taken to prevent a continuance of the practice.

AUSTRALIA AND ALCOHOL.

MELBOURNE, April 12th.

The Catholic and Anglican Bishops have appealed for total abstinence during the war.

VON DER GOLTZ'S MISSION.

DUE TO YOUNG TURKS' UNREST.

LONDON, April 12th.

The *Times*' correspondent at Sofia says that General von der Goltz's mission to Berlin, and also Halil Bey's, was in connection with an urgent demand by the Young Turks that 300,000 Germans should be sent across the Danube in order to rush Serbia, intimidate Bulgaria and open the road for the conveyance of munitions to Turkey. In the event of a refusal the Young Turks threaten to make peace with the Allies.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, April 13th.

Sir Edward Grey shortened his holiday and has returned to the Foreign Office.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "KRON PRINZ WILHELM."

CAPTAIN'S STORY OF PRIVATION.

LONDON, April 13th.

The Captain of the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* has denied that he obtained guns before leaving New York on August 8th, and asserted that he took them from the British steamer *Corrective* which was captured shortly after she left New York.

The Captain told a story of the constant anxiety and privation of the crew who lived almost entirely on rice, much of which was soaked with sea-water, hence the outbreak of beri-beri, which was chiefly among the prisoners. They captured a cargo of grey cloth from a French steamer, and the crew were dressed in uniforms which they had made from this material. The Captain paid a tribute to the bravery of the British steamer *Chasehill*, which was finally allowed to go after a long chase. Four hundred men and women prisoners were transferred to her.

Upon meeting, the Captains of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* embraced each other and wept copiously.

NEW YORK, April 12th.

The *Kronprinz Wilhelm* reports 66 cases of beri-beri on board. The Captain says there were only 25 tons of coal and scanty provisions on the vessel. The only neutral sunk was the *Semantika*, with a cargo of wheat for the British forces.

REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

AN AUTHORITY DENIAL.

LONDON, April 12th.

Numerous telegrams from Scandinavia reporting a naval engagement in the North Sea have been released after being held up for some days.

Reuter's Agency, however, is authoritatively informed that there is not a word of truth in the reports.

AEROPLANES ATTACK STEAMER.

DRIVEN OFF BY CAPTAIN'S RIFLE.

AMSTERDAM, April 13th.

Two German aeroplanes attacked a Cork steamer, the *Serula*, near the Noord-hinder lightship.

The Captain, who was a good rifle shot, hit the aeroplanes, which retreated to Zeebrugge.

The Captain is convinced that the smaller of the two aeroplanes failed to reach the shore.

LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 12th.

The Harrison liner *Wayfarer*, of 8,000 tons, was torpedoed off the Seilly Isles and is being towed to Queenstown.

LATER.

It is announced in Liverpool that the *Wayfarer* is beached at Queenstown. No lives were lost in the torpedoing of the *Wayfarer*.

SMALL STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, April 12th.

A small Glasgow steamer, named *President*, was sunk by a submarine off the Eddystone Lighthouse on Saturday.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, April 13th.

The owners announce that it was the steamer *Cotely*, and not the *Dudley*, which was sunk by the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

WHOLE STREET IN SCOTTISH TOWN DESTROYED.

LONDON, April 13th.

A terrific explosion occurred at Lerwick, and it is reported that Harbour Street has been destroyed.

There are no details to hand.

[Lerwick is a Scottish seaport town with important deep sea and herring fisheries. It is defended by a fort which dates from the time of Cromwell, and is one of the chief stations in Scotland for the Royal Naval Reserve.]

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREAT MOVE.

CONFIDENCE OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, April 13th.

Lord Durham, speaking at Chester-le-Street, said he visited the British headquarters recently, and that Field Marshal Sir John French, in the course of a conversation insisting on the need of munitions, said: "When the time comes to make the great move we can break through the Germans, but we must have more munitions. I want to pound the enemy, and to continue pounding him regardless of expense, because thus we are saving the lives of our gallant men."

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, April 13th.

The evening communiqué says:—A German counter-attack at 4.30 on the morning of the 12th instant, at Les Eparges, was repulsed.

An enemy attack on the evening of the 11th instant at Bois le Pretre was easily arrested.

A German dirigible, at 1.30 on Monday morning, threw seven bombs on Nancy, causing two fires which were promptly extinguished.

CANNONADING.

LONDON, April 13th.

To-day's Paris communiqué states: There has been no infantry action, but there has been cannonading in Belgium, on the Oise and the Aisne, and in the Champagne district.

We have organised the positions won between Meuse and Moselle, and the Germans delivered no counter-attacks.

We took five machine-guns and a bomb-thrower at Bois d'Ailly and Bois-le-Prete on Saturday.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 13th.

The following further list of casualties has been published:—

Died of wounds: H. M. Hunter. Wounded: G. H. Anthony; R. H. Broome; and Lieut. G. Clarke (Leinsters); J. M. Gray; Lieut. I. MacBean (Sherwood); H. Pappill; F. H. Toop (Gloucestershires); T. Whittingham.

To-night's list totals 660 men, of whom 319 are killed. The regiments chiefly affected are the East Lancashire, Rifle Brigade, Grenadier Guards, Middlesex, Gordon Highlanders, and the King's Rifles.

MR. ASQUITH GUEST OF THE KING.

LONDON, April 13th.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, is the guest of the King at Windsor.

GREEK POLITICS.

ATHENS, April 12th.

The Venizelos and Ralli parties have fused for the forthcoming elections. Their success is anticipated. M. Ralli will probably form a Ministry, as M. Venizelos is going abroad for a sea-trip to recuperate.

GENERAL PAU RETURNS.

"LONG LIVE CLASS 1916."

PARIS, April 12th.

General Pau has returned from his visit to Russia and the Balkans. He was given an ovation by the crowd, including the young recruits. The General shouted, "Long live class 1916."

AUSTRALIA'S HARVEST.

MELBOURNE, April 12th.

There have been splendid general rains in Victoria, completely changing the agricultural outlook.

GREAT FIRE IN CZERNOVITZ.

PETROGRAD, April 12th.

A big fire has destroyed nearly the whole of the city of Czernovitz. Twenty wounded in the Austro-German Hospital were burnt to death.

BIG BLAZE AT NAPLES.

PARIS, April 12th.

A fire at Naples destroyed 9,000 bales of cotton.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 12th.

The death is announced of Lieutenant General S. H. Lomax.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIG MOVEMENT DEVELOPING.

THE OPINION OF EXPERTS.

LONDON, April 13th.

The latest Petrograd communiqué has been examined carefully by experts. These interpret it as meaning that there is a great aggregation of Austrian and German troops from all quarters, who are making an intense endeavour to out-flank the Russian left and compel the Russians to abandon the advance in the Carpathians by threatening to cut off their communications and over-run Galicia. They have already advanced as far as Strij.

On the other hand, if the Russians are able to defend the left adequately, a turning movement on their right will equally oblige the Austrians and Germans to beat a hasty retreat.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, April 13th.

An official communiqué states:—We repulsed, on the 10th instant, great enemy forces which attacked us repeatedly in the direction of Rostoki. In the Carpathians we have progressed somewhat, and a violent battle ensued in the region of the Usok Pass, which the enemy still hold. We captured three guns and 700 prisoners. We have also repulsed attacks in the direction of Strij, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

BOMBARDING OSSOWIECE.

PETROGRAD, April 13th.

A Petrograd communiqué states: We captured prisoners and four machine-guns in the region of Suwalki.

Eight inch Howitzers have restarted the bombardment of Ossowiec. The fort guns replied and seriously damaged a German battery. The Germans endeavoured to send fire-ships against the fortress, but they were destroyed by gun fire.

There has been trench fighting elsewhere in Poland. Russian artillery carried out some successful work against the enemy's batteries.

A German aeroplane has been captured.

IN THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, April 12th.

In the Caucasus, Turkish troops failed in their attacks against Klyuchinskouk Pass. A Russian offensive is in progress on the shore.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FUKIEN DEMANDS.

PEKING, April 12th.

The Conference has continued the discussion of Group V. of the demands made by Japan, particularly the claims in Fukien Province which were resisted by the Chinese representatives. [Japan desires the right to build railways and construct harbour works in Fokien, and to have first option of supplying capital when foreign capital is wanted in that province.]

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "CHUNG KONG SAN KO."]

PEKING, April 12th.

By direction of the President, a conference is to be held for the consideration of the advisability of adopting the principle of compulsory military service in China. Another conference, under the presidency of Li Yuan Hung, Vice-President of the Republic, is being convened to discuss the general military situation.

PROPOSED WINE MONOPOLY.

PEKING, April 12th.

The Ministry of Finance proposes that the sale of wine shall be a Government monopoly, and calculates on an income of \$10,000,000 a year from this source.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

The following are the results of the games which were played last evening in connection with the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament.

Championship Singles, first round: Ng Sze Kwong defeated O. R. Hamilton, 6-2 6-3 4-6 6-3.

Mixed Doubles Handicap, first round: Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock (owe 30), defeated Miss Bird and Dr. Koek (rec. 15/2), 3-6 6-3 6-3.

Handicap Doubles, first round: Wodehouse and Worcester (rec. 4/0), defeated Ford and Kent (owe 15/2), 6-4 4-6 6-4. Handicap Singles, "B" class, first round: Vivesh (owe 2/0), 3-6 6-2 6-2. Cocks (rec. 15/1), defeated Murray Bain (rec. 15), 4-6 6-2 6-2. Hutehison (rec. 2/0), defeated Howitt (owe 15/3), 3-6 6-3 6-4.

Handicap Singles, "A" class, first round: Linton (owe 3/0), defeated Brashay (owe 1/0), 9-3 6-4.

The surprise of the evening's play was the defeat of Kent and Ford, whose handicap, combined with a very spirited and hard fought game on the part of their opponents, proved too much for them. A feature also was the excellent play of Ng Sze Kwong, one of the University entrants, in the strenuous game in which he defeated O. R. Hamilton.

"DIPLOMACY" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"Diplomacy," the play that had an extraordinary run of success at Wyndham's Theatre some time ago, was presented to a fairly large audience at the Theatre Royal last evening by the talented Howitt-Phillips Company. The play is an intensely powerful one, and demands the most skilful and experienced treatment. To a travelling Company it presents many difficulties, inasmuch as it requires a high level of general excellence from practically every one of the artists taking part, but there can be no other opinion than that the Howitt-Phillips Company fully realised their characters and portrayed them with skill.

As the Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, Mr. Charles Howitt was diplomacy itself. Debonair and clever, he fulfilled in a marked manner the popular idea of a diplomatist. As Julian Beauchere (brother of the Secretary to the Embassy), Mr. Jack Elagert was responsible for some most vivid and apt acting. Miss Gertrude Godart, in the onerous rôle of the female "political agent," in the pay of Baron Stein (a Russian spy), was very successful in this decidedly exacting part, while Miss Doris Phillips, as wife of Julian Beauchere, was consistently good. Mr. Cyril Rawdon, in the character of Count Orloff, an exiled Russian politician, and Mr. Carl Lawson, as Baron Stein, were picturesque, and their studies of the respective parts were convincing. Miss Lilian Stanbridge, Miss Ada Edney, and Mr. Wheeler Dryden in their various rôles maintained the high standard of the presentation. To-night the Company will present the famous farcical comedy "When Knights were Bold."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

CANTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

H.M. Consul-General at Canton has remitted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund local subscriptions for March amounting to £233 8s. 1d. The total amount sent from Canton to date is £1,634 13s. 9d.

THE STEAMER "MINNESOTA."

PASSENGERS AND MAILS TRANSFERRED.

With reference to the grounding of the Great Northern steamship *Minnesota*, in the Inland Sea, a further telegram has been received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha stating that the *Minnesota*'s passengers and mails have been transferred to the ste. *Omaha*, and taken on to Kobe.

Reports appear in several Japanese papers in Korea saying that black plague is prevailing along the upper part of the Yalu river. It is said that in the latter part of January an epidemic prevailed in Dinkianghien, and forty-eight men died. It is also reported that at Wunsunhsien about one hundred men had died of plague. The *Seoul Press* says it seems to be true that some epidemic claiming many victims has been prevailing in the districts mentioned. It is not, however, believed that the disease is plague, but scarlet fever. Preventive measures are being taken in Korean districts bordering the Manchurian districts affected.

THE FEEDING OF THE ARMY.

AN IMMENSE VOLUME OF GOOD FOOD.

THE A.S.O. AT WORK.

The following article has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters of the British Forces:

It is universally admitted that no British Army yet placed in the field has been so well fed as is ours to-day, and since it is the largest force we have ever maintained in any one theatre of operations and the problem of its supply has at times presented peculiar difficulties, it may be of some interest to give a short sketch of the system employed and to show how it has worked since the commencement of the war.

The system by which the immense volume of food required for man and horse is conveyed to the troops is in principle simple enough. The difficulties lie in its application to the supply of an army which is equivalent in numbers to the population of a great city, may be constantly moving from place to place with its goods and chattels, horses, carts and motors, and is frequently liable to interference from the enemy.

During peace the reserve supplies for the whole of our Army are maintained in the Supply Reserve Depot. When mobilization became imminent all these stores were at once transferred to the Home Base Port, that is to say, the port where supplies are accumulated for shipment overseas. Contracts were made to provide and maintain the necessary articles forming the soldier's ration and ships were loaded and sent to the Overseas Bases. At these supply depots and field bakeries were established. Owing to the enormous accumulations of stores had to be moved, but in spite of the tremendous task involved in their shipment to one port after another the whole machinery of supply continued to work smoothly throughout all the early vicissitudes of the campaign.

From the stores thus collected at a base food is sent up by rail to a "Regulating Station." From this place of assembly distribution trains, each made up of trucks carrying the right proportion of each kind of article required, are dispatched to the troops to which it is possible to work the railway. There is usually a separate railway station for each corps. At these points the supplies are loaded on convoys of motor lorries called "Supply Columns," each train of load being so divided up among two or more columns as to serve the different formations, divisions, etc., of which a corps is composed.

THE SUPPLY COLUMNS.

The supply columns convey the food to a suitable rendezvous previously selected, which of course varies daily when troops are moving. There they are met by representatives of the division or other formation which is to be fed and conducted to "Refilling Points" selected daily in the same way as the rendezvous. For the cavalry there are no refilling points and the supplies are carried by the supply columns direct to units. At each refilling point the supply column is met by the headquarters of the division, and its contents are again subdivided according to the scale authorized for each unit and are reloaded. The loaded wagons convey the food to the units, and the contents are again subdivided into battalions of infantry, brigades of artillery, etc.

A factor which has at times increased the difficulty of the work of feeding the Army has been the transference of great masses of men from one part of the line to the other.

DIFFICULTIES OF A MOVIE.

These changes have often had to be made at short notice, and a railway had to be adapted within a few hours for the accommodation of a vast amount of rolling stock and for loading and unloading lorries, in the shortest possible time. What this entails may be imagined when it is remembered that the only railway available may consist of a small wayside station where there is perhaps only room for one row of lorries at a time and the entrances and exits to the station have to be widened and other preparations made to handle the large number of vehicles required to cater for one or more Army Corps.

The excellence of the performance of the supply columns during the present campaign is shown by the fact that, except during retirement, not a single day has passed upon which food has not reached our men.

LOCAL REQUISITIONS.

In addition to the importation of food, resort has been made to requisitioning in the country, and large purchases have been made of cattle, hay, wheat, vegetables, oats and straw, all of which the inhabitants have readily placed at our disposal. Fruit was plentiful during the season, and the country people were very generous in giving it to our soldiers while it lasted. Our own bread baked at the base by our own bakers in the open, has reached the troops regularly. It keeps well, which is important, for it cannot well be less than four days old by the time that it is eaten. Considerable help, also, has been given by the French Intendants in regard to the supply of French ration bread. This has been remarkable for quality, and is considered perfectly fit to eat when 12 to 14 days old. The French authorities have also offered to provide certain biscuits which have been issued in lieu of bread, the small oblong or round biscuits being preferred to the old large square pattern, which require exceptionally good teeth to tackle.

The soldier has bacon for breakfast bread and cheese for luncheon, a hot meal of meat, vegetables, and bread for dinner, and bread and jam with his tea. In case of emergency he carries with him an "Iron Ration," composed of preserved meat, biscuit, tin sugar, and two concentrated meat cubes. Since the commencement of the campaign several additions have been made to the scale of food ordinarily

allowed. Pea soup is provided twice a week for the troops in the trenches, as well as extra tea and sugar. Cigarettes are served out in lieu of part of the weekly tobacco allowance, matches are provided twice a week, and butter is substituted twice a week for jam.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that this is the first campaign in the history of the Army in which there has been no grumbling as to the quantity or quality of the food. Indeed, the most serious complaint that has ever been made frequently.

There may not be much pleasure in the life led by the driver of the motor lorry; but those who imagine that he leads an uneventful humdrum existence or that the Army Service Corps is a non-combatant branch of the Army should hear the experience of some of these men. They included early in the war many narrow escapes from hostile cavalry patrols, long night journeys, without lights over bad roads between the hostile lines, daily drives over the open stretch of a plateau swept by howitzer shell, and generally exhausting days and sleepless nights spent in taking over food and carrying back wounded men. It is not always a life of danger. It will be realized that there is as much romance and excitement and as much opportunity for heroism in driving a lorry as there is in seemingly more adventurous duties.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

MANIFESTO ISSUED TO THE WORKMEN OF FRANCE.

The Socialist members of Parliament, having voted the supplies required by Government, along with the other members, explain their reasons for so doing to the French people:

To all we say: Have confidence. Five months of war, five months of dreadful trials have not shaken our faith. To-day, as on August 4th, after the publication of diplomatic documents confirmed by facts, we are firmly convinced we are defending our country that has been brutally attacked.

To-day, as on August 4th, we are fully persuaded of our duty to fight, according to the noblest traditions of France, for Right and Liberty.

To-day, as on August 4th, we are fully aware that we are waging a war of freedom against the most brutal Imperialism, the most savage Militarism.

Certainly, we are also fully aware of the formidable difficulties we have to overcome, but these we shall overcome. No doubt the struggle will be a hard one; let us be frank: it may be long too; this is a war in which each opponent tries "to wear the other out"—the most terrible kind of warfare—but we shall carry it through and bravely, for we know what "Future" we are fighting for.

We are fighting so that French Independence and Unity may never be questioned again, but once and for all placed on a firm footing. We are fighting so that the provinces annexed against their will forty-four years ago may return freely to the country of their choice. We are fighting so that the right of a people or races to trace out its own destiny be recognized by all, and for all.

We are fighting, too, for the grouping together and federating of peoples and races—and against Prussian Imperialism, and all other Imperialisms that fetters their expansion.

Socialists, we are fighting in order that this war, this atrocious war, may be the last.

These are the reasons why Socialists fight; and this is why they are all unanimously resolved, more than any one else, to conquer.

WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

NEW GERMAN THEORY OF VICTORY.

The *Vorwärts* has reproduced from the *Wochenchrift* a significant article by Herr Paul Rohrbach, who it says is usually made well-informed concerning the views of the Government in foreign policy.

The article, which is entitled "Greater Germany," deals with the aims of the war. Herr Rohrbach writes:

Frederick the Great was conqueror in the Seven Years War, although he did not gain a square mile of territory, and held his own by the utmost strain of very nerve. His victory consisted in the fact that he compelled the enemy to recognize the Prussian power, with all its logical consequences for the altered situation in Europe.

The Hubertsburg peace could not, however, of course, ensure Prussia against future vicissitudes. We, too, might consider ourselves victorious if at the end of the struggle our combined enemies were obliged to desert from their intention to destroy our military power and fall back upon the same condition of affairs as before the war. Of them it would then be said that what they had set out to do they could not accomplish.

That would practically signify that their resources were exhausted more quickly and more profoundly than ours, and that, even if our losses did not for once make it possible for us to fight out the war until the achievement of a complete triumph, we might enter on a new epoch with a greater supply of strength, and therefore with better prospects.

Herr Rohrbach then developed a theory that the possibility of a lasting peace with Russia is unthinkable, and the *Vorwärts* concludes by saying that it feels itself obliged to call the attention of its readers to this expectation of the probability of a future war which is a common theory among certain writers.

One of the most burning questions in Germany at present is that of the potato supply. The *Welt am Montag*, as quoted by the *Vorwärts*, says the potato question is a question "on which victory." A whole German Empire may depend. There must be such quantities of potatoes in May and June at a reasonable price as will enable the entire population to live. Every head of a household in Berlin was ordered to state how much flour there was in his house on the morning of March 4th. In an article dealing with the scarcity of dairy produce in Germany the *Vorwärts* says it is desirable during the period of the war to eat only one egg every fifth day.

WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

VISIT TO A CAMP.

THE LOT OF BRITISH GUARDSMEN.

In the article printed below a correspondent of *The Times* describes the conditions under which British prisoners of war live in one of the German internment camps. It should be noted that the description applies only to one camp.

GERMANY, Feb.

On the crest of a hill overlooking a broad valley 15 acres of flat land have been enclosed by a wooden fence 7 ft. high surmounted by two lines of barbed wire. The road on one side is a main highway. Peasant carts, wagons, motor-cars, and pedestrians pass by untroubled by the fact that behind these boards are more than 8,000 men of various races and tongues, prisoners of war. It is one of the German "Kriegsgefangenenlager," where English, French, Russians, Belgians, and Turks are detained.

I was escorted through the camp by an officer. "This is the quarantine pen," he announced to me, as soon as we had entered. "We keep only newly-arrived prisoners here for a period of four weeks, to make sure that they have no diseases. There are 900 here now." Most of the prisoners in this "pen" were civilians—Belgians, considered unruly or insubordinate, who had been removed from Belgium and interned promiscuously with the soldiers. I noticed that they were all of the arms-bearing age. The "pen" itself covers about an acre and a half of ground. It is separated from the adjoining pen by barbed wire about 4 ft. high, loosely strung, and bounded on all sides by a path 8 ft. broad.

The camp is divided into 10 of these "pens." Each contains four long, low buildings, built of stained pine boards, and standing on a brick foundation. Each building accommodates 250 men and is heated by 10 coke stoves, lighted by electricity, and ventilated by windows. The sleeping mattresses are of unbleached ducking, filled with "excelsior" or wood shavings, 2 ft. thick, and placed on the floor. The blankets seemed rather scanty and coarse of texture. I was told, using their greatcoats as coverlets. In the centre of the room are oblong tables at which 12 can sit comfortably for meals and games. Outbuildings, containing kitchen, stores, lavatories, etc., are also provided, as is a hospital for light cases. All the buildings are new and specially constructed for housing prisoners.

HOPEFUL CAPTIVES.

After cursory inspection, as the men were out of their quarters at the time, we passed to the adjoining pen. In all respects identical with the first, the buildings were more interesting as they were full of prisoners, chiefly French, though with a sprinkling of Belgians, and a few "black" troops. I spoke with several of the men. Many had been here for four or five months, but they all were in good spirits, and none of them seemed to be in any way discouraged. They asked whether the Russian were in Berlin, and said they daily expected to see the boom of friendly guns. "All the discipline is maintained by their own non-commissioned officers," my guide remarked; "they have full charge and also full responsibility. If anything goes wrong, a look out touches a bell, and then of course we take action." He thereupon pointed to batteries of artillery posted on elevated platforms at various points of vantage. I also saw look-out towers of which several were stationed, who commanded a clear view of each pen.

By the time we had reached the sixth pen we found the men getting their noon meal. The food is prepared and cooked by the prisoners. The chief meal of the day is at noon, and consists of a big tin bowl of meat and potato soup and a piece of black bread. I tasted the soup and it seemed very palatable. For breakfast, I was told, the prisoners receive coffee with sugar and bread; and in the evening bread with sometimes potatoes or other vegetables. In all 1 lb. of bread a day each man.

Each pen has a "store," which is open at stated hours. A printed price-list of the articles sold hangs in front of the booth. Soap, brushes, shirts, towels, German dictionaries, and French-English-German grammars are the chief items. No food, chocolate, or tobacco is sold, but the purchase of German grammars is encouraged, and the prices charged are ridiculously low—I believe 1 sh. "You see, we want the English and French to learn our language, to understand us better," my escort remarked to me.

In one of the buildings I came upon a group of British soldiers, Guardsmen, tall, splendid fellows, far exceeding in physique and bearing all the other prisoners. Except that they were unshaven—I believe they are not allowed to shave often than once a fortnight—they seemed remarkably fit, and only complained that it was hard to pass the time, but otherwise they were well treated. Questioned about their food, they said it was good, but one man spoke of "wanting more bread." I was informed that the allowance was the same as that of the German soldiers. In this camp the British occupy the same quarters as the other prisoners, and their internal affairs are, in a very wide measure, under their own immediate control.

FITTABLE CLOTHING.

The clothing of many of the prisoners was pitiable. Tattered scarlet breeches, a suit coat held together by safety-pins, and a tam o'shanter or a cap with the number of some French line regiment was a very usual uniform. Many I saw dressed in French uniforms proved to be Belgian civilians. One man who wore a French artillery sergeant's uniform and an officer's cap was a peasant from a French-Belgian village. "I had nothing, so I bought these clothes for one mark" (1s.), was his explanation. Several of the British had lost their coats and caps, and it was a rather pathetic sight to see a big khaki-clad soldier wearing a dark blue French overcoat, which was much too small and so tight across the chest that it had to be held together by loops of string.

The prisoners are allowed to write one postcard a week, which is furnished them by the authorities, and forwarded through a central distributing bureau in Geneva. The working day is chiefly round building and repairing. Each man receives 5 pf. (3d.) a day from the authorities for his work. If he has money of his own, 10s. is the maximum sum he may have on his person at any one time. By 5 p.m. all lights are out in the building, and silence must be observed thereafter. The matter of keeping the prisoners occupied is of great concern to the authorities. "When spring comes it will be different. Then there will be much to do, for the prisoners must till our soil, and plant our crops," the officer purred for a moment, "and they will no doubt be with us for the harvest," he concluded thoughtfully.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Arrival British str., 1,355, G. W. Bedy, 10th April—Shanghai 6th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
Boiler, Norwegian str., 1,169, T. A. Johnson, 12th April—Bangkok 3rd April, Rico, Order.
Boyarin, Russian str., 995, G. Baisting, 11th April—Haiphong and Pakhoi 8th April, Rico and Pige—China.
Changsha, British str., 1,463, F. C. Gambill, 28th March—Malbourne 19th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
Chiraphing, British str., 1,169, T. M. Moynick, 7th April—Tientsin 31st March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Chienchi, British str., 1,338, Speed 6th April—Bangkok 20th March, Rico—Butterfield & Swire.
Colombo Maru, Japanese str., 2,019, C. Sakamoto, 12th April—Calcutta and Singapore 6th April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Derwent, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 18th April—Saigon 7th April, Rico—China.
Dunbar, Norwegian str., 1,109, J. Bing, 11th April—Bangkok and Swatow 10th April, General and Coal—Order.
Foor Seng, British str., 1,978, J. A. Mitchell, 9th April—Singapore 3rd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Fat Seng, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 11th April—Saigon 7th April, Rico—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Haiching, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 12th April—Fochow 2nd April 10th April, General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.
Huff, British str., 1,205, C. P. Cole, 12th April—Bangkok 2nd Swatow 11th April, Rico—Butterfield & Swire.
Jade, French str., 358, J. Pannier, 11th April—Haiphong 8th April, Rico—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Kwanlee, Chinese str., 1,403, J. MoArthur, 30th March—Shanghai 28th March, General—China.
Kwanze, Chinese str., 1,358, Charters Stewart, 6th April—Shanghai 2nd April, General—China.
Lobang, British str., 979, Ritchie, 10th April—Hohow 9th April, General—China.
Magdala, Swedish str., 3,665, Anderson, 6th April—Saigon 29th March, General—Swedish East Asiatic & Co.
Mexico, British str., 3,180, N. A. Starkey, 5th April—Saigon 1st April, Rico and Flour—Order.
Misu Maru, Japanese str., 1,509, S. Tetsui, 9th April—Saigon 4th April, Rico—China.
On Seng, British str., 1,787, G. T. Tough, 4th April—Calcutta 20th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Perrins, British str., 4,988, T. W. Smallwood, 8th April—Yokohama 21st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
Sogun Maru, Japanese str., 1,606, A. Kikuchi, 12th April—Takao (Formosa) 4th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Sultan Van Langkat, Dutch str., 2,292, T. Trics, 30th March—Singapore 23rd March, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Taihuin, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 11 April—Shanghai 7th April, General—China.
Tienkwan, Dutch str., 5,028, Jurriaans, 8th April—Sourabaya 2nd April, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Line.
Vano, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jobsen, 11th April—Kishan 11th April, Rico and Flour—Order.
Wai Shing, British str., 1,170, Picknell, 5th April—Bangkok 30th March, Rico—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Yendo, Swedish str., 2,503, J. M. Hansstrom, 6th April—Singapore 31st March, General—Swedish Trading Company.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 4th April—Yokohama 22nd March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"When Knights Were Bold."

TO-MORROW

9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"Raffles."

Friday, 16th April—
5.15 p.m.—Lecture in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund by Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall.

9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"Nobody's Daughter."

Saturday, 17th April—
3 p.m.—First Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"What the Butler Saw."

Monday, 19th April—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Star Street, at Public Works Dept.

Tuesday, 20th April—
Noon—Tongat Rubber Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Love, Bingham & Matthews.

Friday, 23rd April—
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Saturday, 24th April—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.

Friday, 30th April—
Noon—China Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

11.00 85.

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* TIENKWAN...	JAVA	First half of Apr.	JAPAN	Second half of Apr.
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